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Chapter 9 answers to kill a mockingbird

Cecil had announced in the schoolyard the day before that Scout Finch's daddy defend[s] n****r. When the chapter begins, Scout yells at Cecil Jacobs, a boy at school. Why are they fighting? Scout is so furious with Cecil for not taking back what he said she's about to beat him. Then she remembers what Atticus had told her: You can hear some ugly talk... at school, but do one thing for me ... keep your head high and keep your fists down. Whatever someone says to you, don't let them have your goat. Scout drops his fists and walks away from the game. How does the fight end? Cecil calls her a coward, but she feels the opposite. She feels noble because she did what her father asked her to do: Somehow, if I fought Cecil, I would let Atticus down. Atticus so rarely asked Jem and me to do anything for him, I could take to be called a coward for him. I felt extremely noble to have remembered.... What makes Scout feel noble? Atticus defends a black man named Tom Robinson. Robinson and his family go to Calpurnia's church and are considered pure living people by her. Who's defending Atticus? Some people in Maycomb say Thatticus should not defend Robinson. Atticus tells Scout that if he did not defend the man, he would essentially disregard his profession as a lawyer, as well as his own code of conduct. He would not be able to respect himself, nor could he expect others to respect him, including his own children: ... I couldn't keep my head in town, I couldn't represent this county in the legislature, I couldn't even tell you or Jem didn't do anything again. What do people in the city say about the case, and what is Atticus's response to gossip? Atticus says: Just because we were licked a hundred years before we started is no reason for us not to try to win. Answers may vary from the second part of the question. Example: Atticus is most likely to be the deeply rooted racism in Maycomb County, which goes back hundreds of years. Although the novel is set nearly seventy years after the abolition of slavery, prejudice against black people is still very much alive in America, especially in Deep South states like Alabama. Atticus says that entrenched racism is what has already licked Robinson's chances of a fair trial. However, this is not going to cause Atticus to just give up and not even try to win the case. When Scout asks Atticus if he's going to win the case, he says to her, no, honey. She then asks him why he is taking on a case that cannot be won. What is his answer, and what do you think he refers to? Scout says the internal arrangements of the Finch House were a sign of Simon's seductiveness and the absolute trust with which he considered his offspring. First, this makes the reader that Simon Finch was a simple and honest man who trusted his children. But as Scout continues, it's clear that she's being sarcastic. She explains that the bedrooms where her daughters had slept were only accessible via a staircase, while her son's bedroom and guest room could only be reached by another staircase. In addition, Daughters' Staircase was in the ground floor bedroom of his parents, so Simon always knew the hours of his daughters' nocturnal coming and going. Scout's use of verbal irony provides humour and also emphasizes that Simon Finch was not a guileless and trusting person. He was exactly the opposite - deceitful and distrustful When she describes the house's internal arrangements at Finch's Landing, Scout uses verbal irony (or sarcasm) to make a point of Simon Finch's character. Explain her use of verbal irony and what she will say about her ancestor. Francis calls Atticus a *****lover and says he's destroying his family. What does Francis say about Atticus? Francis is not much older than Scout, and it is obvious that his racist remarks come directly from the adults around him. He is the granddaughter of Aunt Alexandra, Atticus's sister. His statements prove that even Atticus's own sister is a racist and is against the idea of Atticus defending a black man: Grandma says it's bad enough he lets you all run wild, but now he's knocked out a *****lover we'll never be able to walk the streets of Maycomb agin. How do his comments illustrate that racism exists not only in the other inhabitants of Maycomb, but also in the Finch family? Scout shouts at him: He's not!... I don't know what you're talking about, but you should cut it out this red hot moment! When Francis starts up again, Scout beats him, splitting [things] knuckle to the bone of his front teeth. How does Scout respond to Francis' mockery? Uncle Jack punishes Scout by spanking her several times in front of everyone What is the result of her action? Scout tells Uncle Jack what Francis said about Atticus. Jack now realizes that Francis was the one who started the game, and that Scout's reasons for beating him were understandable. How does Scout explain his behavior to Uncle Jack? Scout explains that Jack had acted unfairly when he punished her before he got all the facts: ... You never stopped to give you a chance to tell you my side of it - you just lit right in on me. When Jem an' I fuss Atticus never just listen to Jem's side of it, he hears mine too.... She adds that when Jack had scolded her for swear words, he had said that such words should only be used during extreme provocation. She argues that Francis's hurtful remarks fell under the category of extreme provocation. According to her, what was unfair about the way he Her Scout does uncle Jack vows not to tell Atticus about the incident; She wants to protect Atticus from knowing what Francis said. More importantly, she doesn't want Atticus to know that she let her temper get the best out of her. What does she make him promise? With the trial coming up, it is likely that the children will hear many more unfriendly things said about their father. Atticus knows that Scout has a burning nature and that it is difficult for her to walk away from fights, especially when she feels the need to defend her father. As he says to Uncle Jack, what bothers me is that she and Jem are going to have to absorb some ugly things pretty soon. I'm not worried that Jem is holding his head, but Scout would just as soon jump on someone who looks at him if her pride is at stake.... While Jack and Atticus talk together at night, Atticus says Scout will have to learn tokeep head over the next few months. Why is he worried about her? Atticus reveals that the case involves Ewells. He also tells Uncle Jack that the situation couldn't get any worse: The only thing we have is a black man's word against Ewells'... The jury could not possibly be expected to take Tom Robinson's words against Ewells'.... Atticus admits he won't win the case because of the racial prejudice of the jury. What further information is given about the Robinson case as the chapter comes to an end? But his plan is to jar the jury a little, maybe try to push his conscience. He then plans to appeal the case if he loses it, arguing that they may have a reasonable chance of appeal. What is Atticus's plan on the matter? Atticus compares racism to a disease. He says he hopes that Jem and Scout will be able to get through the trial without catching Maycomb's common illness. His remarks further suggest that racism is a mental illness or a type of madness: Why reasonable people go strongly raving crazy when something involving a Negro comes up, is something I don't seem to understand.... Towards the end of the chapter, Atticus refers to the ingrained racism among the inhabitants of Maycomb. How does he describe racism in this section? What does he compare to? Atticus knows that Scout can take his advice more seriously if it is not given directly. He also wants her to know that she and Jem can trust him and come to him with questions in the impending difficult time: I just hope that Jem and Scout come to me for their answers instead of listening to the city. I hope they trust me enough. Scout concludes the chapter with the words: ... I never figured out how Atticus knew I was listening, and it wasn't until many years later that I realized that he wanted me to hear every word he said. Why do you think Atticus wanted Scout to hear what he said during the conversation with Uncle Jack? To kill one Flashcards To continue to enjoy our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human being. Thank you very much for your cooperation. LitCharts assigns a color and icon to each theme in To Kill a Mockingbird, which you can use to track the themes throughout your work. Good, Evil, and Human Dignity Chapter 9 Scout is ready to fight Cecil Jacobs in the schoolyard when he says her father is defending n****r (9.3). (This is the word the book uses, so we will use it here, despite its history of offensiveness. See the Speech and Dialogue section of the Characterization Tools for a fuller explanation of how this term works in the book.) When Scout asks Atticus about it, he asks her not to say n****r. Scout then asks him if all the lawyers are defending n****r's, and he says that of course they do. So why does Cecil make it sound worse than bootlegging (booze, not music)? Atticus tries to explain the scout complexity of race relations in Maycomb. Just because lawyers have black clients doesn't mean they're actually doing a good job defending them. But Atticus does. For him, it boils down to self-respect: he couldn't keep his head up if he did less than his best. Is he going to win the case? No, but they have to try anyway. Atticus assures Scout: But remember this, no matter how bitter things get, they [the inhabitants of Maycomb are] still our friends, and this is still our home (9.27). The next day at school, Scout will fight Cecil Jacobs when she remembers what Atticus told her and walks away instead, even though she's called a coward. Soon it's Christmas, which means a visit from Uncle Jack (good), but also a visit from Aunt Alexandra (bad). Even worse, that means having to spend time with Aunt Alexandra's granddaughter Francis, who is yin to Scout yang. Uncle Jack comes with two long packages of mysterious content. Scout cusses while Uncle Jack is around, and later he tells her that she should not do it if she wants to grow up to be a lady (which she does not). The next day is Christmas morning, and they open the mysterious packages to find a pair of long-awaited air rifles. (You will shoot the eye out!) Woohoo! They descend to Finch's Landing, sans air rifles (to Scout's dismay, when she had already had fantasies about shooting Francis). Jem leaves his sister to schmooze with the adults, leaving Scout to deal with the dreaded Francis - whose main problem so far seems to be to like boring Christmas gifts. Apparently Aunt Alexandra has strong ideas about what girls should be and wear (frilly dresses) that are very different from Scout's (overalls). Oh, here's the problem: Finally, Francis quotes aunt Alexandra, calling Atticus a n****rlover who destroys the family (9.98). Scout whales at Francis, get in trouble with Uncle Jack, and go home to sulk. Finally, Uncle Jack Scout asks her to explain to her. of history. As she explains, Uncle Jack will beat up the little punk himself, but instead he merely bandages her still bleeding hand. Later, Scout overhears Uncle Jack and Atticus talking. Atticus tells Uncle Jack a few things about children: answer them truthfully, and bad language is less dangerous than hoththeadedness. Atticus says Scout needs to learn to control her temper because things are only going to get harder. How bad is it going to be? Really bad. He also says that he would rather not have taken the case, but when it was offered to him, he could not deny it with a good conscience. Atticus hopes he can get the kids through the case without their captive Maycomb's common illness - going stark raving crazy when something involving a N****r comes up (9.187) - and that they will come to him if they have questions. Atticus then tells Scout, who is still lurking around the corner eavesdropping, to go to bed. Years later, an older scout realizes that her father thought she was overhearing the conversation. Come with us today and never see them again. 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